LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Era.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL "The body of an unknown female was taken from e river, in the vicinity of the Fitchburg railroad adge, this morning," &c.—Commonwealth.

Unknown!—Yes, they drew it from the water—they arranged the dripping garments over the rigid limbs with decency, if not tenderness, for they were men—they had wives, sisters, mothers, daughters; they put back the long, wet hair from the forehead, and gazed on the contracted features with sadness, and many an exclamation of pity as they pronounced that word and turned away.

Unknown! What a falsehood! God who made her knew it. Christ who redeemed her knew it—and the mother who bore her. She who had for years leaned over the bastions of the celestial city, watching with such intense

the celestial city, watching with such intense yearning for the coming of her child, think you that she knew her not? Or that the you that she knew her not? Or that the angel faces, looking downward through the blue ether, they who had watched over her orphan childhood, and filled her innocent girlhood with happy dreame, who had striven with the spirits of evil for her sake—think you, they did not recognise their charge?

Unknown! What a mockery! Why, almost within the hearing of that word, in the

most within the hearing of that word, in the library of one of the most aristocratic manisions of the city, sits a man who is even now musing on her face. Books, statues, pictures, manuscripts, are before and around him, but that face is the only thing he sees—that face as it was a few hours since warm with life. He is a poet, philosopher, traveller, a cosmopolitan; next week he will start for the wondrous region of old Egypt and the Nile; for weeks his imagination has revelled in the gorgeous leveliness of the East; but, now, this face—this young girl's face takes precedence of them all, and half angry with himself, he murmurs—

"Strange that women cannot be more reasonable; strange that she, of all women, should not have known that change is the law of life, as well in the affectional world as the physical. She ought to have been prepared for this. I am as much the slave of this law as herself; but I recognise it, while she dashes herself against it. Poor little fool! I am sorry for her! I never saw her look as she did last I never saw her look as she did last night; but when she saw I was in earnest, she toon grew quiet. That is the way with women; they soon get used to a thing.

"Heigho! that poem ought to be copied, and sent off. It will do. G—— liked it, especially

'The new-born star, with light as tremulous
As the first gleam of love in a maiden's eye.

Poor Helen! I remember with what strange,
slow surprise she looked up to me that night!

How slowly, like the coming of a beautiful
day, the light broke, and trembled in her eyes, day, the light broke, and trembled in her eyes, until the tears fell, like happy dew, upon my breast. How strange, she thought it, that I should love her! just as if men, like myself, were not the hoirs of all beauty and grace. But it is time for me to call on Mrs. A—
How exquisitely she played Juliet last night!
and with Teunyson's lines—

"The poet in a golden clime was born,
With golden stars above.
Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn,
The love of love"—

This man knew her! Knew her, as no other on earth could know her! Roew her, as no other on earth could know her! Would to Heaven he had not! He had met her at his sister's (Mrs. Harrison's) beautiful summer residence, whither he had repaired, a summer or two

whither he had repaired, a summer or two since, when worn out with the weariness and unrest of fashionable life.

She was a seamstress in the family, beautiful and fresh as morning. He claimed all beauty, by divine right; and she—he was as a god to her—like the morning to the sun, she opened her heart to his influence; he unfolded every leaf, and found only freshness, guilelessness, innocence, purity, originality, strength, yearnings for all that was good and noble and true, and on every leaf he wrote a mighty word—Love—love for him.

Hitherte, everything that had come in Miles Wallingford's way had been made subservient to one end—that of self-culture; but the freshness and strength of Helen Vining's nature ness and strength of Helen Vining's nature magnetized him, and, in teaching her to forget all for his sake, he forget himself, and for a few months he lingered in the country, dreaming over again, under the blue vault of heaven, the short dream of his boyhood, which his cold ambition and still colder philosophy had long since taught him to discard as the idlest of all

Harrison was returning to town; business en-gagements recalled him also; and Helen Vi-ning—if she was lone and friendless before she knew him, how much more so would she be now, when the world of thought and feeling he had opened to her made her a thousand fold love and trust centred in him—was it strange that she went with him, that she gave her whole being into his keeping, doubting nothing, only corrowing that she was not far richer, more beautiful, in we gifted, more graceful, for

Her nature was to rich and exuberant, she avished its after upon him with such a delightlavished its ofter upon him with such a delightful abandon, that he remained captive to the magnetism much longer than he himself had deemed possible; and when the charm began to wax old, she became to him a psychological study. With him, the end of life was self-outure—everything that tended to that, every experience that deepened his self-consciousness, or in any way aided in his development, was lawful. His character must become perfect, harmonious, and symmetrical, even at the expense of the life-blood of others. Woman—Love—these were but a means to this end; so these were but a means to this end : en died, thought, criticized, analyzed, wrote and men epoke of him as an accomplished scholar, a true poet; and women got his verses by heart, sang them, praised their pathos, their tenderness, and said how pure and noble, how true and humble, must be the soul that could

Helen was not ignorant of the cold nature of a philosophical creed. Had she heard the me sentiments from the lips of another, they ould have startled her; but, did she not possible love? and, in the light of that certainty,

elm, selfish artificial man—that "seek

studied nature; he professed to have taken home her lessons—and, surely, no one could write or talk more beautifully about her—did he not know that the furious torrent and the placid rivulet, that binds the upland and the lowland together with a green girdle of freshness and beauty, is the same in nature? That the slow, lingering, summer breeze, that scarcely lifts the egret from the thistle, or the white petals of the apple blossom, is one with the terrible tempest, that brings desolation and death? That the sunbeam, sleeping on the cottage wall, at which the chubby hands of infancy grasp and grasp again, hides within it the power to blind and destroy?

Oh, yee; he knew all this well. He would

and grasp again, hides within it the power to blind and destroy?

Oh, yes; he knew all this well. He would have given a philosophical analysis of each, and spent hours in explaining the laws that governed them; but he did not know that the heart which had beat against his own for the space of two years, that had proven its wealth of love with a flow silent but ceaseless and inexhaustible as the ocean, upon the cold, barren shores of his own being, bringing them beauty and life, could be so roused that it could gather up all its dreams, all its loves, all its despairs, all its memories of the past and its hopes of the "to be," and, in one wild hour of agony, leap the torrent of life, and sink into silence.

So he trembled in her presence. He did not dare to utter the miserable, insulting, mean thought which his contemptible philosophy placed upon his lips: "That there were others to whom she might be all she had been to him." He spared her this, but only through a kind of imaginary fear; and he was glad, and breathed, freer, when she neither wept nor prayed, but,

imaginary fear; and he was glad, and breathed freer, when she neither wept nor prayed, but, rising suddenly up, said, in that low, hushed, but strangely-distinct voice, "Go J"

He obeyed—he was glad to do so, congratulating himself that "the scene" was over, that it had been accomplished with no more trouble; and yet, there was a certain look on Helen Vining's face, as she uttered that monosyllable, that puzzled him, well read as he fancied himself in all the changes of a woman's face. Why did it remind him so vividly of his young sister, rs she lay in her coffin years before, in the dawn of her womanhood. How well he remembers that cold, rigid look. Does he not know that Death, as well as Life, "casts its shadows before?" shadows before?"

shadows before?"

He speculates upon it—speculates even in the splendid parlor of the Revere House—speculates even while listening to the dulcet tones of the celebrated actress, Mrs. A.—. It is only in the evening, that he accidentally finds a solution; accidentally we say, for Miles Wallingford seldom troubles himself to look over such portions of the city papers as relate to "casualtics," "coroner's inquests," &c. Even now, it was by chance that his eye met the notice which forms the text of this eketch. Then he knew the meaning of that look; it was death! He read the notice again; he felt it was a lie; he knew her!

e knew her!
For a few brief moments he felt himself a For a few brief moments he felt himself a murderer. He scarcely knew the difference between himself and the most miserable criminal that ever swung from a gallows. Then came his cold philosophy—stepping in between him and God—twisting the holiest instincts of his nature, the clearest teachings of his reason, aye, the very Word of God himself, into—not apologies—but justifications of his selfishners; and with a regret that she was "so foolieh" he went on his way.

And was this all? Yes; for men who believe that the end justifies the means for men

lieve that the end justifies the means, for men who mistake that end, and set up the altar of

selfishness in its place, are seldom troubled with conscientions scruples. And yet, as we believe in God, we believe And yet, as we believe in God, we believe that there does come to such men a time when the consciousness that they have scorned and trampled upon the humanity with which God had gifted them, is the bitterest, the most terrible, of all punishments; hours, in which their vaunted attainments are to them as apples of Sedom; and they would bless the hand of the little child that should again lead them back to the fountains of Truth and Life!

MOVEMENTS IN NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

The following extract of a letter from the Congress, has been communicated to us for oublication.-Ed Era.

KANSAS TERRITORY, June 9, 1854. it seems the foul deed has been consum nated, and this beautiful Territory, for who benefit I have spent so much time and money, is surrendered up to the full power of Slavery. But the outrage is not to stop here. It is but one link in the chain of insult and injury of will remember that at the last session of Con-gress \$50,000 were appropriated to enable the President to treat with the Indians of these new Territories for their lands. But this law was disregarded until the plan for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was arranged; and then, instead of a Commissioner being sent to treat with the Indians in the ordinary way, treat with the Indians in the ordinary way, delegations from each tribe have been hurried off to Washirgton, and the treaties there made, so that neither the tribes at large nor the public know anything of the conditions of these treaties. The Indian Agents, the Senate, and the particular friends of the Administration alone know, what is going on. These individuals circulated the story that no citizen would be allowed to take claims or settle on the lands ceded by the Indians to the Government, until the surveys were made and the lands offered at public sale. In the mean time, Senator—sent a private telegraphic dispatch to his friends, to go and take possession of the most desirable locations. This information was circulated secretly, and thousands of the Pro-Slavery party swarmed over the country before those not in the secret were apprized of what was doing. These men, I understand, have he together to prevent the settlement of Anti-sery men in the country. Several meetings of thece "clubs" have been held in Missouri, and Anti-Slavery men have been denounced with fierce clubs" have been held in Missouri, and Anti-Slavery men have been denounced with fierce threats. This I knew from the start would be the course pursued by the Slave Power, if the Missouri restriction was removed. Thus you see the one great act of treachery and bad faith has been followed by others equally atrocious. Is there to be no end of these outrages? Are freemen to be thus trampled upon, their rights disregarded, their personal safety even endan-gered? And no remedy? Will the people of the free States quietly submit to these wrongs and insults—to be mere vassals of the Slave Power? I am for resistance: I care not to what

and the most healthy, I do verily believe, on the face of the earth.

You see the plan of operations adopted by our adversaries; it is this: it is ascertained where a company of slaveholders and their friends desire to settle; the Indian Department at Washington then sends on for a delegation of the tribe owning the desired lands; this delegation goes to Washington, makes a treaty ceding the coveted lands, and private information is sent to the slaveholders that all is ready, and they take possession before outsiders know that a treaty has been made, or the lands sold to the Government at all.

This is an easy way of colonizing the whole Territory with slaveholders, while an Anti-Slavery man cannot even get a good home. These are facts which the whole country ought to know, and as soon as I am in a little better health I shall endeavor to make known. I wish we could have a press here. Can you not

dustry, and intelligence. They can find no lace on the habitable globe where they can get a more desirable home than here. The other Territory (Nebraska) is not comparable to this in any respect, and there the slaveholder will make no effort at dominion.

Your obedient servant,

ABELARD GUTHRIE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1854.

THE DESATE IN THE SENATE, Opened on the occasion of the presentation of the Boston memorial for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act, promises to be interesting. We shall have something to say about it.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Nothing definite vet as to adjournment. The sident is anxious that Congress should con tinue in session, doubtless under the impression that he will, ere long, be ready to submit some proposition in relation to Cuba.

MR. SMITH'S RESIGNATION.

We deeply regret the purpose of Gerrit Smith, announced by himself in another col-umn, to resign his seat in the House at the close of this session. He will carry with him to his home the respect and good will of probably every member of the House, although he has neglected no opportunity for exhibiting and enforcing his views in regard to Slavery, and all other evils, coming within the range of Civil Government.

In the Senate, to-day, the time for termina ing the session was the chief subject of de-

eignty" evinced a general disinclination to promote popular intelligence, by revealing the information in possession of the Government respecting Cuba-filibustering and treaty-making with Mexico. The period for debating in Committee the Treaty Appropriation bill was limited to this day.

THE MOVEMENT IN THE WEST.

The Ordinance for the government of "the Northwestern Territory," out of which have been formed the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illi nois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, bears date July 13. 1787. After providing the form of government, it proceeds to enact certain fundamental articles, specifying the objects in the following "And for extending the fundamental princ

ples of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these Republics, their laws and constitutions are crected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of State and permanent Governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Councils, on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest: It is hereby ordained and declared, that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact be-tween the original States and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain analterable, unless by common consent.

There are six of these articles of compact, providing solemn guarantees for freedom of conscience, right of trial by jury, habeas corguards for personal rights. The last article specially has made the day on which the Ordinance was adopted, worthy of perpetual com-

"ARTICLE 6. There shall be neither Slavery "ARTICLE 6. There shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid."

The Territory organized under this compact was then a wilderness; but, in the course of half a century, it was formed into five powerful States, comprising an aggregate area of two hundred and twenty-seven thousand square miles, and a total population, in 1850, of four and a half millions, all freemen, maintaining free-labor institutions, and nobly illustrating their beneficence and wisdom.

The policy which has given these free Stat to the Union, having been repudiated and trampled upon by the Slave Power and its propose to hold State Conventions on the 13th day of July ensuing, to commemorate the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, and confer together on the best measures for punishing those who have dishonored and betrayed the fundamental Principles of Civil and Religious Liberty which it establishes, and for bringing back the Federal Government to the doctrine and spirit which pervaded the Congress that enacted that glorious Ordinance.

The movement is made, irrespectively Party. It concerns the honor, the interests, and safety of the People, and the People are

taking the lead in it. The call for the Convention in Obio has been in circulation all over the States thousands upon thousands of names have been sent to the Committee appointed at Columbus to repeive them, and thousands more are rolling in. The Ohio State Journal says, the design was to have the call, with all the names attached thereto, printed in its columns, "but

the thing is impossible!"

"We have not in the office, nor is there in the city, capital letters enough to begin to set the initials of the names. There is no way of accomplishing the demand upon us, short of sending off to the type founder's for a supply of letter for this espenial purpose."

The Journal adds:

The Journal adds:

"It is emphatically a movement of the ProPLE; the call for a Convention has gone forth
as with a shout; the People know what they
are about, this time, and they will be heard
through their delegates on the 13th.

"Take, for instance, a call returned from
one locality in Stark county. The signers stand

Free Soil do Hunker Whige In Indiana, the State Journal of the I

"A majority of the recent Democratic Convention having adopted resolutions setting forth a platform of principles to which we believe a majority of the people of this State are opposed, we therefore call upon all such opponents, of whatever party, to meet at Indianapolis on the 13th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to adopt such measures in relation thereto as they may doesn proper."

This retice is suppossibed by the pames of

ontains the following call:

some sixty or seventy citizens, including a large number of Democrats, of the counties of Floyd, Parke, Ripley, and Dearborn. The Journal says that letters from both Democrate and Whige have been received from every part of the State, urging the call of this Convention, and that there is a determination on the part of the people to forget all former party dis-tinctions in their effort to put the seal of their disapprobation on the principles promulgated by the Pierce State Convention

The People seem to think it of more importance to sustain the great Principle of Civil and Religious Liberty, than Franklin Pierce and Jesse D. Bright.

The call for a State Mass Convention is Wisconsin has been issued but a short time, but the quick response indicates the temper of the People. The Free Democrat, of Milwaukie,

Wisconsin, says:

"All the Free Democratic presses—three dailies and seven weeklies; all the Whig papers but two—two dailies and eight weeklies; and two Democratic papers—the Watertown Register and Monroe Sentinel—have responded to the call for a Mass State Convention of the People, at Madison, on the 13th of July. The remaining two Whig papers—the Lancaster Herald and the Kenosha Tribune—we doubt

Herald and the Kenosha Tribune—we doubt not will do so, but we have not received their issues since the call was published. We think we may say that the desire for such a Convention and union of the people in a great Freedom Party, is cordial and carnest among the Whigs and Free Democrats, and a large portion of those who have formerly acted with the d Democratic party. We are not aware that the arrangeme

LLINOIS for such a Convention have yet been perfected. No time should be lost. From the State of Douglas especially let a voice go forth in stern reprobation of his apostacy from the original policy of the Government.

The Mass Convention, called to meet at Kalanazoo, Mich., on the 21st inst., by the Independent Democratic Central Committee, has been held, and its proceedings are before us. The most earnest and liberal spirit pervaded at its counsels. While asserting the true principles of Anti-Slavery action, it generously pledged the Party to surrender its name, and its candidates, provided the People, without distinction of Party, would take the right ground, and organize for efficient operations. The liberal press of the State, not connected with the Inlependent Democratic organizations, speaks in praise of its wise and conciliating policy. We copy the following from the series of resoutions adopted:

"Resolved. That in the recent passage of the "Resolved, That in the recent passage of the bill for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, we see the crowning act of a series of aggressions, by which the sectional and exceptional character of Slavery hes been gradually changed, until it has become the great national interest of the country, for the protection of which every other in-

terest must be sacrificed; and its power has become so potent, that from the President to the Postmaster, all the functionaries of the Executive Government, and a majority in Congress, are twisted and corrupted by it into absolute subjection to its insulting demands.

"Resolved, That evils so great as these demand a remedy; and that if that remedy cannot be found in the virtue of the people, a people who are yet true to the instincts of liberty, to the immortal principles promulgated by the fathers of the Constitution—a people who enjoy the blessings of a Government they established, and a people who are yet willing to display something of the energy and perseverance, and if need be sacrifice, which moved the patriots of '76 to the accomplishment of their great work, then the days of the Republic are numbered, and it must soon become lic are numbered, and it must soon become what its laws will make it a nation of slaves.

" Resolved. That we do not and will not pair; that we believe the people of this State are ready to respond to the call of their country in this emergency; that they are ready, irrespective of all past political preferences, to declare in an unmistakable tone their will; and that will is, that Slavery aggression upon their rights shall go no further—that there shall be no rights shall go no further—that there shall be no compromise with Slavery—that there shall be no more slave States—that there shall be no instruments, the Administration and the so-called Democrats at the North and West who sustain it, the People of those States severally sanctions of the Federal Constitution—and that they will make their will effective by driving from every place of official power the public servants who have so shamelessly betrayed their trust, and by putting in their places men who are honest and capable; men who will be faithful to the Constitution and the great

lar sontiments furnished by this Convention; they are confident that the deeply aroused feeling of the masses of this State will seek a suitable apprecion in a Convention springing from themselves, irrespective of every existing political organization; and that if such a movement shall be animated and guided by the principles expressed in the resolutions of this Convention, and shall contemplate an efficient organization to give effect to our own principles in this State, we shall willingly surrender our distinctive organization, and with it the ticket for State officers nominated at Jackson, on the 22d of February last, and that we commit the execution of this purpose to a committee of nine, to be appointed by the Convention to carry the above design into execution.

It would seem that the General Convention for Michigan, is to meet on the 6th of July. We could wish it had been appointed for the

We noticed in the market this morning that fruits were purchased and freely eaten by persons who did not seem to be providing themselves with the more wholesome and substantial articles of food. Cholera may follow, and these same persons will be the least likely to be prompt in obtaining good medical advice

The Buffalo Sentinel, a Roman Catholic journal, has been discontinued for want of adequate support. So has the Shepherd of the Valley.

We have already noticed the Convent the Morrill Democracy in Maine, its adop-tion of an Anti-Slavery and Maine Law platform, and the intimation thrown out by the Portland Inquirer, that it is the intention of the Independent Democracy to adopt its ticket.

the Independent Demogracy to adopt its ticket.

As the Whigs alone can accomplish little in that State, and sympathize cordially with the Principles aunounced by the Anti-Slavery and Temperance Demogracy, we suppose they will not hesitate as to their true policy.

In Vermont, although the Whigs at their State Convention took unexceptionable ground against Slavery, and nominated a ticket hon-

estly representing the principles set forth, they are uniting, we observe, in a call for a General State Convention, of all the opponents of the Nebraska outrage, without distinction of party. The call runs as follows:

ty. The call runs as follows:

"All persons who are in favor of resisting, by all constitutional means, the usurpation of the Propagandists of Slavery, are invited, without distinction of party, to meet in Mass Convention, at Montpelier, on the fourth day of July, at twelve o'clock, noon, to nominate candidates for the approaching election, and to take such measures as will, in all future elections, enable the People of Vermont to give a practical expression of their sentiments at the polls."

Another Call is in circulation, pamir 13th of July as the day of meeting. Let there be no conflict. Where all are agreed as to object, differences on unimportant prelimina-ries should not be allowed to divide them. The Vermont Statesman says, "It is not fully decided whether the Mass Convention shall be on the 4th or the 13th of July; but if there should be any change, it will be noticed next week."

Why not make the change to the 13th? It have to say, we prefer to say openly. will give more time, and, besides, it will add new interest to a day to be rendered memorable by similar State Conventions in the West. The Whigs of New HAMPSHIRE held their State Convention at Concord, a few days since, and nominated James Bell as their candidate

for Governor. They passed a series of resolutions, from which we extract the material ones tions, from which we extract the material ones:

"Resolved, That it was the policy of the fathers of the Republic to confine Slavery to ite then existing limits, as is evinced by the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, applied to all the Territories of the Union, and by subsequent acts passed during the Administrations of Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe.

"Resolved, That the prohibition of Slavery by the act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, as well as the time when and

by the act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, as well as the time when, and the circumstances under which, the act was passed, pledged in the most solemn manner the faith and honor of the National Government, and of those States which sustain Slavery within their borders, against the repeal of the same.

"Resolved. That the repeal of that prohibition by the Nebraska and Kansas bill is destructive of mutual confidence between the States of this Union; is exposing the Union itself to imminent danger; is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of natural justice; and is destructive of all confidence in the integrity, good faith, and honor, of the National and State Government favoring such repeal.

"Resolved, That the people of the free States ought at once to take any and all proper measures in their power to procure a repeal of as much of the Nebraska bill as abrogates the prohibition of slavery, contained in the act of 1820; and to labor at all times and seasons, until that prohibition shall be restored.

1820; and to labor at all times and seasons, until that prohibition shall be restored.

"Resolved, That, as a portion of the people of the Free States, we will never consent to the admission of any State from the territory in which it was prohibited by the act of 1820, unless Slavery shall be forever excluded therefrom.

"Resolved, That, while we arow our determination to stand by the compact already

in favor of slave States now in the Union, yet a decent self-respect forbids the extension of a principle so odious and degrading; and we are, therefore, unutterably opposed to the formation of any political connection with countries, not now in the Union, upon such unequal terms."

All I claim is to be fairly quoted and placed right on the record, and my constituents can then judge for themselves. This I have a right to; I ask nothing more, and since you have given your version of the case, I hope you will give mine also.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The resolutions are good, so far as they go, but they indicate a spirit and policy much below those exhibted by the Vermont resoluti They are not up to the responsibilities and duties of the free States. Nor do we see any intimation of a desire for a new, general, more efficient organization of the opponents of Slavery. Of course, our friends in New Hampshire will maintain and infuse new life into their own organization. The Administration Party will rejoice to see its adversaries divided as it will afford them a chance to regain what it has lost. The Slavery-conspirators at Washington will be no less gratified. Would to Heaven that the remembrance of every party name and epithet that have hitherto marked and inflamed party differences in the free States, could suddenly and forever be ef-

The Whig Central Committee of MASSACHU SETTS has issued an Address calling a Whig State Convention, to meet in August next. The Address gives great prominence to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in relation to which it says:

"Upon the recklessness, the perfidy, and the infamy, of this deed, it is needless to enlarge, because upon these characteristics of the not there is no difference of opinion among the Whigs of Massachusetts, or of any of the free States—and if there be one among us who does not regard himself and his party as absolutely not regard himself and his party as absolutely released from every contract, compromise, or understanding, moral or conventional, expressed or implied, upon the subject of Slavery, the main and direct provisions to the Constitution always excepted—we can only say that his name has been unspoken in our ears. Of course, it cannot be supposed that under such an outrage as the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to say nothing of the other enormities, the rumors of which are floated to us on every breeze, the free States will lie down in meek submission. Even now from the lips of every freeman comes the demand for the instant restoration of that great bulwark of freedom, and it will be among the grave matters for the restoration of that great bulwark of freedom, and it will be among the grave matters for the consideration of the next Convention, as it is already the subject of earnest inquiry among individuals, whether we can now satisfy ourselves with the simple restoration of that which has been torn down, or whether we ought not to resolve upon some further action, having for its object not merely the recovery of the ground lost for a time to Freedom, but the erection of impregnable barriers against the extension of Slavery and the unceasing assaults of the slave power. With no responsibility for the renewal of the agitation of Slavery, and with the lesson so lately taught us, that no compact is sacred to the South the moment they have nothing to gain by it, we have only now to seek what measures are best adapted to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and to this end we invoke the aid of every member of the Whig party, and the co-operation of all who

POLITICAL MOVEMBERS IN THE EASTERN AND Slavery and to secure the triumph of free priniples throughout our vast territory."

We are glad to see that there is an intima

tion that the Whigs of Massachusetts may deem it expedient to unite with all other oppo ents of Slavery, no matter whether Democrats or Independent Democrats. Of course, it will be for the Convention to say. If determined to repel all association, and by this short-sighted policy check the general movement in favor of Freedom, it will assume a fearful responsibility. The Independent Democrats, who have cast thirty-five thousand votes in Massachusetts, have gone as far as self-respect and the interests of the Cause of Freedom would justify, in their offer to unite, in disregard of their own organization, with Whigs or Democrats who would disregard their organization, for the sake of overthrowing the Slave Power. If the offer be declined, they will stick to their own organiza-tion, and, knowing that they represent pre-eminently the Prirciples just now most important in the judgment of all Liberty-loving citizens, they will appeal to the People.

To maintain the Whig organization, is maintain the Democratic-to keep up both, is to keep down the free States under the beel of the Slave Power. Keep up such organizations and you leave Independent Democrats no al-ternative but to stand by theirs.

To-morrow, we intend to take a survey the Administration Party, and that portion of Democrate who still cling to it.

INODIRIES CONCERNING MEMBERS OF CON-

Letters have reached us from various States, inquiring concerning the action of members on the Nebraska Bill. We must be excused from

answering these letters privately. What we One of those letters concerned Mr. Trout. We find the following card from this gentleman,

in the Pittsburg Gazette : HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, May 22, 1854.

Sir: In your paper of the 17th inst. I find the following, viz: "The Representatives from the Free States named below voted, on Monday week, to take up the Kansas-Nebraska Bill."

with a view to urge its immediate passage," and among the number I find my name record-

and among the number I find my name recorded.

Believing that you would not willingly misrepresent me, and that you have consigned me to "infamy" more through inadvertonce than a knowledge of the facts, I have thought proper to put you right on that subject.

It is true that I voted to go into Committee of the Whole on the day referred to, but it is not true that I "voted to take up the bill." On the contrary, I voted to take up the bill." On the contrary, I voted to lay Mr. Richardson's motion "to take up" on the table, I voted uniformly against "laying aside" the several bills on the calendar to reach the Nebraska bill; and when the Nebraska bill was reached, I voted to lay it aside, and against "taking it up," and I voted to restore the calendar to its original order. In short, during the thirty-six-hour session I voted and acted with the opponents of the bill on all important issues.

The mere vote of going into Committee of the Whole cannot, by any fair rule of construction, be said to favor the passage of the bill, for the House goes into Committee of the Whole almost every day, and it would have been in order at any time, when so in Committee, for the friends of the bill to move to take it up and consider it.

onsider it.
I have always been and still am opposed to

All I claim is to be fairly quoted and placed

Well-the Nebraska Bill is passed. Trout, according to his own showing, opposed it and we have no reason to question his record, as quoted by himself.

The question now, is not, what he did, but what he intends to do? . Is he one of the Anti-Nebraska members who, the Star asserts, disapprove of the true, calm, cogent address by the real opponents of the bill? Will he vote two hundred and fifty millions of dollars for the purchase of Cuba, with its half million slaves? Is he, like some others who voted against the Nebraska Bill, determined now to become acquiescent? Does he, like the Anti-Nebraska editor of the Maine Age, stand by the legislation of 1850, and the Baltimore platform, which announced it as a finality? Will he work and vote against any Slave Territory, and any more slave States?

Let Mr. Trout's constituents, let the stituents of every other member who voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, not only understand how he voted on that question-a question now passed-but how he will vote on other questions involving still more deeply the rights and interests of

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

Senate, Tuesday, June 27, 1854.

Senate, Tuesday, June 27, 1854.

A few petitions were presented.

Mr. Hamlin reported a bill making Fronteras, in Texas, a port of delivery; and the same was considered and passed.

A bill creating an additional collection district in California was considered and passed.

On motion by Mr. Pearce, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill directing a re-examination and adjustment of the accounts between the State of Maryland and the United States, respecting interest on advances made by the said State.

After some explanation, the bill was passed—year 36 nays 7.

After some explanation, the bill was passed—yeas 36, nays 7.

On motion by Mr. Adams, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill changing the day for the annual meeting of Congrees, from the first day of December to the first day of November.

Mr. Walker moved to amend the bill by striking out November, and inserting October.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Beojamin, Stuart, and Pratt, and supported by Messrs. Badger and Douglas.

No question was taken when this report closed.

House of Representatives, June 27, 1854 House of Representatives, June 21, 1804.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department giving estimates of certain extra appropriation required for light-houses in process of erection the coast of the Pacific, amounting \$59,434; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed. Cuba.

Mr. Clingman objected.

Mr. Houston moved a resolution, closing debate on the Treaty Appropriation bill at noon to-morrow. He wished to get through with the business, and would on Monday next move to close the session on the 31st of July.

Mr. Haven said, that if gentlemen were not willing to call for the Executive's instructions and diplomatic correspondence, (which had been printed for the use of the Senate,) he saw no necessity for continuing the debate a moment. No one doubted the power of the House to vote the appropriation asked; and no one in the House had any adequate data upon which to discuss the question of expediency.

Mr. Houston demanded the previous question.

for, taking the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interest, for any information in his possession on the date of his proclamation, May 31, 1854, respecting the designs of persons in this country to invade

Mr. Campbell demanded the previous question.

Mr. Campbell demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and resulted, 94 to 58.

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, supported the bill in an elaborate argument, chiefly in response to the argument of Mr. Benton yesterday.

Mr. Haven said Mr. Jones had fully assumed the constitutional power of the House to give or to withhold the appropriation, and based the question of expediency chiefly upon our getting rid of the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He affirmed that we were under no obligation to indemnify Mexico for anything done by the Indians to the people of Mexico.

Gentlemen had pressed the present Treaty because of our assumed responsibility for indemnity; but he disputed its fairness.

Mr. Haven contended that the correspondence in the case ought to be before the House.

Mr. Houston said, that if Mr. Haven or others had desired the correspondence, they could have got it.

have got it.
Mr. Haven was glad to know that Mr. Mr. Haven was glad to know that Mr. Houston was disposed to put himself right on this subject; but no such opportunity had been afforded. He admonished gentlemen that it would be well for them to hush up mischievous rumors, by making a full exhibit of the case as it really was. Indemnities for Sloo and Garay were rumored to have been bargained for in the negotiation.

Mr. Bocock asked how the documents in the case could reveal informal instructions given?

oase could reveal informal instructions given?

Mr. Haven said the rumors were to the effect that the estensible negotiation on our sade had required outside advices to be put on rec-

ord.

[Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, frequently interrupted Mr. Haven, and an interesting collequy passed between them.]

Mr. Haven concluded by making a powerful appeal to the friends of the Administration to make public all the documents in the case, before extorting a vote from the House.

Mr. Phillips followed, and spoke at length in support of the bill and its immediate passage.

LETTER OF GERRIT SMITH.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1854.

Washington, June 27, 1854.

To my Constituents:

My nomination to Congress alarmed me greatly, because I believed, that it would result in my election. To separate myself from my large private business, for so long a time; and to war for so long a time, against the strong habits formed in my deeply secluded life; seemed to be well-nigh impossible.

My election having taken place, I concluded, that I must serve you, during the first session of my term. Not to speak of other reasons for such service, there was, at least, so much due to you, in requital for your generous forgetfulness of party obligations, in electing me. I could not do less, and, yet, make a decent return for the respect and partiality you had shown me.

shown me.
I did not, until within a few weeks, fully decide not to return to Congress, at the next session. I could not know, but that something unforeseen might demand such return. I, now,

unforceseen might demand such return. I, now, feel at liberty to announce my purpose to resign my seat in Congress, at the close of the present session. Why I make the annunciation so early is, that you may have ample time to look around you for my successor.

I resign my seat the more freely, because I do not thereby impose any tax upon your time. You will fill the vacancy, at the General Election. Indeed, I should have been entirely unwilling to put you to the pains of holding a special election.

GERRIT SMITH.

BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH | TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA

Additional by the Orizaba-Death of Mad Sontag-Cholera. NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 26. - The stea

New Orleans, June 26.—The steamship Orizaba, which arrived here to day, left Vera Cruz on the 22d inst. She brings dates from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst, inclusive.

The sudden death of Madame Sontag, the celebrated artist, produced a profound sensation of grief at the Mexican capital. Her death was wholly unexpected.

On the 11th it was announced that she would appear in her great part of Lucretia Borgia, in the opera of that name. In consequence of her illness, the performance was postponed. Soon the terrible symptoms of cholera made their appearance, and, although the best of medical attendance was promptly summoned to her aid, she expired on the 17th, after suffering great pain. fering great pain.

She was buried on the 19th, in the buria

She was buried on the 19th, in the burial ground of the San Fernanda Church. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, including distinguished efficials and the artistes attached to the Philharmonic Society. Mad. S. was in the 56th year of her age.

The cholora was raging with fearful violence at Telalpam, but was abating in the city of Mexico. The number of cholora victims, in one day, had amounted to two hundred.

Among the victims were Mr. Barkley, Secretary of the English Legation, and Signor Bustaments, of the Spanish Legation.

From the South-State of Health and the

Weather-The Markets, &c. NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 27-The weather oppressively warm, but the health of the city was never better at this season of the year. Business of all kinds is rapidly falling off.

MOBILE, JUNE 27 .- Cotton dull and decl CHARLESTON, JUNE 27 .- The cotton market

Ballimore Market

BALTIMORE, JUNE 27.—Flour is depressed—Howard Street \$8.50, City Mills \$8.—no sales Corn—sales of 7.000 bushels white at 80 a \$2 cents, yellow at 83 a 85 cents. Rye \$1 a \$1.05. Oate—sales of 3.000 bushels at 60 a 62 cents. Other articles remain unchanged.

The Weather, &c. New YORK, JUNE 27.—The thermometer at noon here stood at 91. At Boston, same time, 90. Several new cases of cholera are reported.

Philadelphia Market-The Weather, &c. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 27 - Breadstuffs dul and unchanged. Flour, \$8 50. Wheat—red is held at \$1.95; white, \$2.10. Corn, 80 a 82